THE LABOR MARKET REPORT

Tennessee Department of Employment Security

Data for November 1991

Ned Ray McWherter, Governor

James A. Davenport, Commissioner

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Two Measures of Employment: What Can They Tell Us?

Statistics on employment, a key gauge of the economy, are provided each month by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics through two independent estimates: the household series (Current Population Survey) and the establishment survey (payroll, or nonfarm, series). The household employment series is used in part to compute the familiar unemployment rate, and the payroll employment series measures primarily employment by industry.

Although both series attempt to quantify changes in the labor market, the two series sometimes record significantly different results. This disparity is caused mainly by fundamental differences in structure and coverage. Total employment as measured in the Current Population Survey (C.P.S.) and total nonfarm employment as measured in the establishment (payroll) survey are quite distinct. For example, the differences between them cannot be reconciled by simply adding farm employment to the payroll series. A look at the composition of the two series highlights some of their contrasting features.

What Each Series Measures

Household Survey

The household (C.P.S.) series provides employment status data representative of the entire U.S. civilian population 16 years of age and older. This survey of about 60,000 households, conducted by the Bureau of the Census, measures the work status of individuals. In addition to canvassing respondents employed in corporations, government agencies, non-profit organizations, and other establishments, it also captures those who are self-employed, unpaid employees working 15 hours or more during the survey week in family-operated enterprises, and private household workers. Since each person surveyed is classified as either employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force, the household survey counts each person by work status only once. Employed persons with more than one job are counted in the job for which they work the most hours. A number of other characteristics, such as age, sex, race, educational attainment, and marital status are also reported. Inmates of correctional and mental institutions are excluded from the household data.

Establishment Series

The second measure of employment is the establishment or payroll series, also known as nonfarm employment. This survey is collected from a sample of business payroll records by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in cooperation with state agencies. Those who worked in more than one business establishment during the survey period are counted each time their name appears on a payroll. The establishment series provides practically no socioeconomic information about workers but is a good source of information on employment by specific

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geographic areas and industries. It also gathers hours and earnings data that correspond directly to the employment data. This series encompasses military personnel who hold civilian jobs during their off-duty hours. It may also include some inmates of institutions who are working either inside or outside the institution, if they are included on payrolls. Unlike the household survey data, the establishment series has no age limitations. However, since child labor laws and school prevent most children under 16 from working, few statistics about children are captured in the survey.

Employment for an establishment making more than one product or engaging in more than one activity is included under the industry identified as the principal product or activity. This procedure has obvious shortcomings for business conglomerates with a number of different activities. Further, no distinction is made by occupation. A nurse employed at a textile mill would be counted as a textile industry employee, not as a health service worker.

Comparison Problems

Many factors affect the comparability of the two surveys. One difference is the way workers absent for a full week from their jobs are considered. The household survey includes among the employed all persons who had jobs during the survey week but were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, strikes, or various personal reasons, regardless of whether they were paid by their employers for the time off or taking unpaid leave. By contrast, the establishment survey excludes all absent employees except those on paid leave during the survey period. Another discrepancy is in the treatment of those employed in more than one job. The household survey, as noted earlier, counts each person by work status only once, since each person is classified as either employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force. For the establishment series, those employed in more than one position during the survey period are counted each time their names appear on a payroll.

Another distinguishing feature between the two surveys is that sample adjustments are made in the household survey to reflect ongoing changes in the composition of the population. Since the sample is tied to the decennial census of population, an undercount or an overcount of the population would affect the household survey, whereas population changes would have no effect on the establishment survey. Age limitations mentioned previously also create differences between the series.

Different methods of surveying agricultural workers also account for a discrepancy between the two series. The payroll series, though known as the nonagricultural employment series, includes some farm workers in the services category. Still, most farm workers are missed by the payroll series. One reason for this omission is that many workers on family farms are unpaid; of course, unpaid workers are not taken into account in the payroll series because they are not on payrolls. In contrast, the household series includes unpaid people who worked more than 15 hours a week in a family-operated enterprise. Since all family members, excluding small children, typically work in some fashion on the family farm and in other small family-run businesses, these figures could be responsible for a fairly large disparity between the employment measures of the two series.

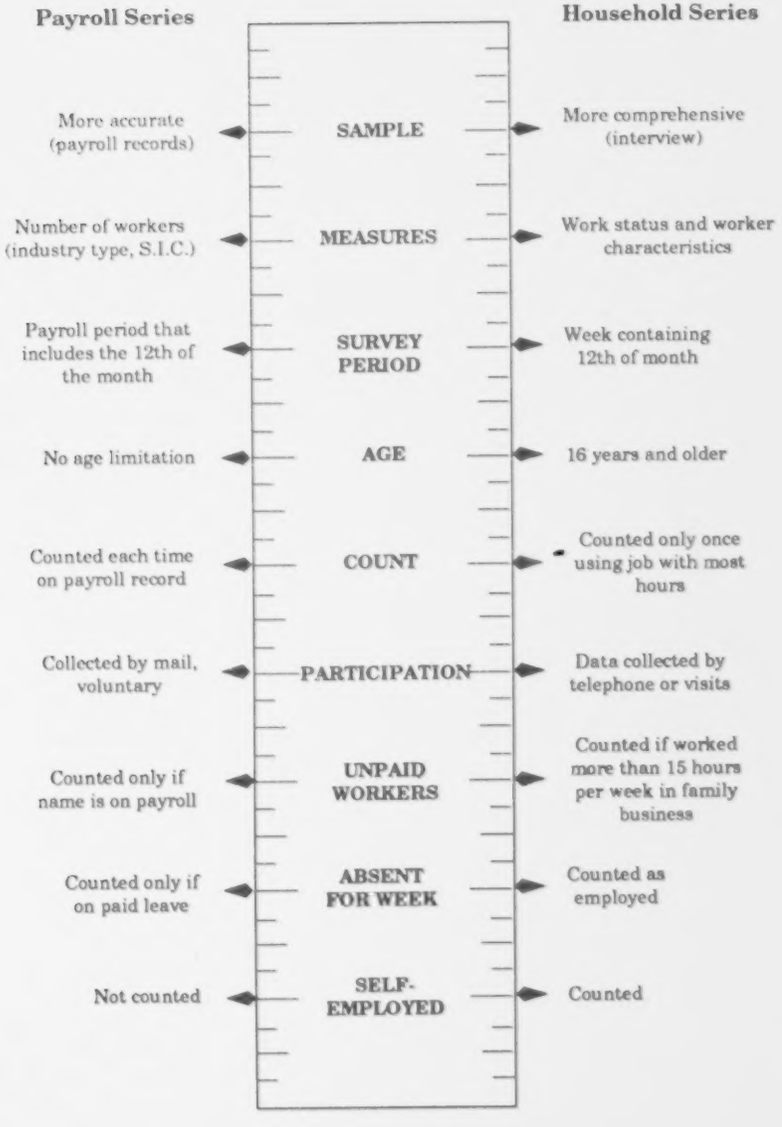
The survey period itself is another point of difference between the two series. The time period for the household series is always the calendar week including the 12th of the month. For the payroll series, the time reference is the payroll period (not necessarily one week) that includes the 12th of the month. Clearly this period may not coincide with the week of the household survey.

The two series are also distinguished by separate methods of data collection and unique measurement problems. Establishment data are collected by mail on a voluntary basis, while household data are collected directly from individuals by personal visits or telephone contacts. Data collection problems may develop if the respondent to the establishment survey does not have ready access to the information requested. Self-employed people are another large and growing group not included in the establishment survey.

An additional problem encountered is that part-time workers constitute a large portion of the work forces in services- or trade-oriented firms. Since the establishment survey makes no distinction between part-time and full-time workers, the numbers of workers reported for service industries are not strictly comparable to the manufacturing industries, where nearly all employees are full-time.

Editor's Note: This article appeared in part in "Two Measures of Employment: What Can They Tell Us?" by David Avery, Economic Review, Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, August/September 1986, pp. 32-36.

CONTRASTING TWO MEASURES OF EMPLOYMENT



COUNTY UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

County	November 1990	November 1991	County	November 1990	November 1991
Anderson	3.9	4.8	Lauderdale	6.9	7.5
Bedford	7.8	8.2	Lawrence	8.0	7.5
Benton	7.7	9.0	Lewis	6.3	8.1
Bledsoe	6.0	6.6	Lincoln	5.4	8.3
Blount	5.1	6.4	Loudon	6.0	6.8
Bradley	4.6	5.7	Macon	7.0	7.2
Campbell	14.2	15.1	Madison	4.4	5.5
Cannon	7.1	7.2	Marion	7.0	9.8
Carroll	6.1	9.4	Marshall	8.3	6.5
Carter	5.0	6.4	Maury	7.7	8.9
Cheatham	3.9	5.6	McMinn	9.9	7.7
Chester	4.5	6.6	McNairy	6.0	7.5
Claiborne	6.9	6.4	Meigs	15.5	11.3
Clay	4.4	5.7	Monroe	10.5	8.3
Cocke	12.8	11.4	Montgomery	7.0	6.7
Coffee	5.9	6.6	Moore	4.8	7.4
Crockett	3.8	5.2	Morgan	6.7	9.4
Cumberland	7.8	8.5	Obion	6.1	10.1
Davidson	3.6	4.4	Overton	10.7	9.8
Decatur	7.3	11.6	Perry	8.3	7.5
DeKalb	5.8	6.8	Pickett	7.9	7.6
Dickson	5.8	5.8	Polk	12.6	12.3
Dyer	6.1	8.3	Putnam	4.5	6.2
Fayette	7.9	7.0	Rhea	7.5	9.3
Fentress	8.6	8.2	Roane	5.7	6.0
Franklin	5.3	5.3	Robertson	5.7	5.8
Gibson	6.5	7.2	Rutherford	4.8	5.0
Giles	7.5	7.9	Scott	9.7	11.6
Grainger	7.2	7.0	Sequatchie	6.2	7.7
Greene	12.3	9.9	Sevier	9.7	10.5
Grundy	9.4	11.6	Shelby	4.6	5.2
Hamblen	6.4	7.2	Smith	5.6	5.5
Hamilton	4.1	5.4	Stewart	8.5	6.7
Hancock	4.3	6.3	Sullivan	3.3	4.6
Hardeman	5.7	6.3	Sumner	4.3	5.9
Hardin	7.1	8.6	Tipton	4.5	5.8
Hawkins	4.9	5.4	Trousdale	6.2	8.0
Haywood	8.0	7.8	Unicoi	8.7	9.4
Henderson	7.4	7.8	Union	5.5	7.2
Henry	6.9	7.8	Van Buren	7.5	8.0
Hickman	7.8	8.5	Warren	8.1	9.0
Houston	9.7	8.8	Washington	4.2	5.1
Humphreys	11.6	12.7	Wayne	6.6	7.3
Jackson	6.6	7.4	Weakley	4.4	8.9
Jefferson	8.8	7.3	White	8.7	8.6
Johnson	6.6	8.0	Williamson	3.0	3.0
Knox	3.5	4.2	Wilson	4.1	5.1
Lake	6.9	16.3			

TENNESSEE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	November 1990				Revised October 1991				Preliminary November 1991			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemploy.	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemploy.	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemploy.	Rate
U.S.[1]	124,821,000	117,611,000	7,211,000	5.8	125,568,000	117,555,000	8,013,000	6.4	125,396,000	117,110,000	8,286,000	6.6
TENNESSEE[2]	2,399,600	2,272,100	127,500	5.3	2,431,700	2,280,000	151,700	6.2	2,429,100	2,281,700	147,400	6.1
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS[2]												
CHATTANOOGA	210,700	200,400	10,300	4.9	215,400	203,700	11,700	5.4	214,300	202,800	11,500	5.4
JOHNSON CITY, KINGSPORT, AND BRISTOL	221,200	211,000	10,200	4.6	225,800	214,300	11,500	5.1	226,600	214,200	12,400	5.5
KNOXVILLE	284,800	271,400	13,400	4.7	286,000	270,800	15,200	5.3	286,700	271,200	15,500	5.4
MEMPHIS	477,600	454,700	22,900	4.8	479,500	452,300	27,200	5.7	478,500	453,000	25,500	5.3
NASHVILLE	534,200	513,200	21,000	3.9	542,900	515,800	27,100	5.0	540,400	515,100	25,300	4.7

[1] Error range for these estimates is plus or minus 0.2 percentage points.

[2] Error range for these estimates cannot be computed.

Tennessee's estimated unemployment rate of 6.1 percent for November was down one-tenth of a percentage point from October. The drop in the unemployment rate was due to the fact that 2,600 fewer people were in the labor force competing for jobs from October to November. Seven out of the last 10 years the labor force has declined during November with an average 10-year loss of 3,600.

The national unemployment rate of 6.6 percent was up slightly from 6.4 percent in October.

Across the state, the unemployment rates in 59 counties decreased and the unemployment rate in 39 counties increased. Williamson County at 3.0 percent, down from 3.1 percent, registered the state's lowest unemployment rate. Lake County at 16.3 percent, up from 7.2 percent, registered the state's highest unemployment rate due to a temporary layoff in manufacturing.

A breakdown of the October to November 1991 nonagricultural employment shows the trade industry increased by 4,700 over the month. Major decreases in the monthly figures were mostly seasonal in nature. Services lost 3,500 jobs with one-third of the job loss occurring in hotels and other lodging. Construction was down by 1,500 and federal government lost 1,500.

From November 1990 to November 1991, the services industry grew by 8,700; transportation equipment was up 1,800; and apparel and accessory stores was up 1,100. Construction continued to decline with a loss of 7,500 jobs over the year. Manufacturing lost 3,400 jobs, but that was considerably less than the 7,800 jobs lost from November 1989 to November 1990. Trade lost 2,700 jobs over the year.

STATEWIDE

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT* (in thousands)

Industry	November 1990	Revised October 1991	Preliminary November 1991	Net Change Nov. 1990 to Nov. 1991	Net Change Oct. 1991 to Nov. 1991
TOTAL	2,207.2	2,200.6	2,198.4	-8.8	-2.2
Goods Producing	618.8	609.1	607.6	-11.2	-1.5
Manufacturing	519.9	516.5	516.5	-3.4	0.0
Durable Goods	258.7	257.9	258.8	0.1	0.9
Lumber & Wood Products	20.1	20.4	20.2	0.1	-0.2
Furniture & Fixtures	27.2	26.7	27.1	-0.1	0.4
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	14.5	14.2	13.9	-0.6	-0.3
Primary Metal Industries	15.6	15.1	15.2	-0.4	0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	43.0	43.3	43.4	0.4	0.1
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	37.6	36.5	37.0	-0.6	0.5
Electronic & Other Electric Equip.	36.8	36.7	36.9	0.1	0.2
Transportation Equipment	40.7	42.3	42.5	1.8	0.2
Instruments & Related Products	11.1	10.9	10.9	-0.2	0.0
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	12.1	11.8	11.7	-0.4	-0.1
Nondurable Goods	261.2	258.6	257.7	-3.5	-0.9
Food & Kindred Products	38.7	39.0	39.0	0.3	0.0
Meat Products	8.4	8.6	8.4	0.0	-0.2
Tobacco	1.4	1.3	1.3	-0.1	0.0
Textile Mill Products	20.6	19.7	19.5	-1.1	-0.2
Knitting Mills	9.1	8.5	8.4	-0.7	-0.1
Apparel & Other Fabricated Products	63.9	61.8	61.9	-2.0	0.1
Paper & Allied Products	21.2	22.3	21.8	0.6	-0.5
Printing & Publishing	37.9	37.6	37.6	-0.3	0.0
Chemicals & Allied Products	39.2	38.7	38.8	-0.4	0.1
Petroleum Refining, Etc.	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.0	-0.1
Rubber & Miscellaneous Plastics	28.3	28.6	28.4	0.1	-0.2
Leather & Leather Products	9.0	8.5	8.4	-0.6	-0.1
Mining	6.2	5.9	5.9	-0.3	0.0
Construction	92.7	86.7	85.2	-7.5	-1.5
Service Producing	1,588.4	1,591.5	1,590.8	2.4	-0.7
Transportation, Communication, & Public Util.	117.5	116.1	115.5	-2.0	-0.6
Transportation	89.9	89.0	88.7	-1.2	-0.3
Communications & Public Utilities	27.6	27.1	26.8	-0.8	-0.3
Trade	526.3	518.9	523.6	-2.7	4.7
Wholesale Trade	128.8	126.9	126.9	-1.9	0.0
Durable Goods	71.9	70.5	70.4	-1.5	-0.1
Nondurable Goods	56.9	56.4	56.5	-0.4	0.1
Retail Trade	397.5	392.0	396.7	-0.8	4.7
Building Materials & Garden Supplies	14.9	14.5	14.7	-0.2	0.2
Retail General Merchandise	59.1	56.6	59.9	0.8	3.3
Food Stores	66.9	66.3	66.8	-0.1	0.5
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	42.0	41.2	41.1	-0.9	-0.1
Apparel & Accessory Stores	22.4	22.6	23.5	1.1	0.9
Furniture & Home Furnishings	14.1	14.0	14.2	0.1	0.2
Eating & Drinking Places	132.6	132.6	131.9	-0.7	-0.7
Miscellaneous Retail	45.5	44.2	44.6	-0.9	0.4
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	101.8	100.7	100.5	-1.3	-0.2
Finance	46.7	46.5	46.5	-0.2	0.0
Insurance	34.9	34.7	34.6	-0.3	-0.1
Real Estate & Investment Offices	20.2	19.5	19.4	-0.8	-0.1
Services	488.0	500.2	496.7	8.7	-3.5
Hotels & Other Lodging	32.1	30.3	29.2	-2.9	-1.1
Personal Services	23.0	23.4	23.7	0.7	0.3
Business Services	92.6	94.6	94.5	1.9	-0.1
Health Services	155.1	162.0	162.2	7.1	0.2
Hospitals	72.5	74.7	75.0	2.5	0.3
Government	354.8	355.6	354.5	-0.3	-1.1
Federal	61.2	60.9	59.4	-1.8	-1.5
State**	91.6	92.2	92.3	0.7	0.1
State Education	47.1	48.2	48.2	1.1	0.0
Local**	202.0	202.5	202.8	0.8	0.3
Local Education	102.0	102.6	102.9	0.9	0.3

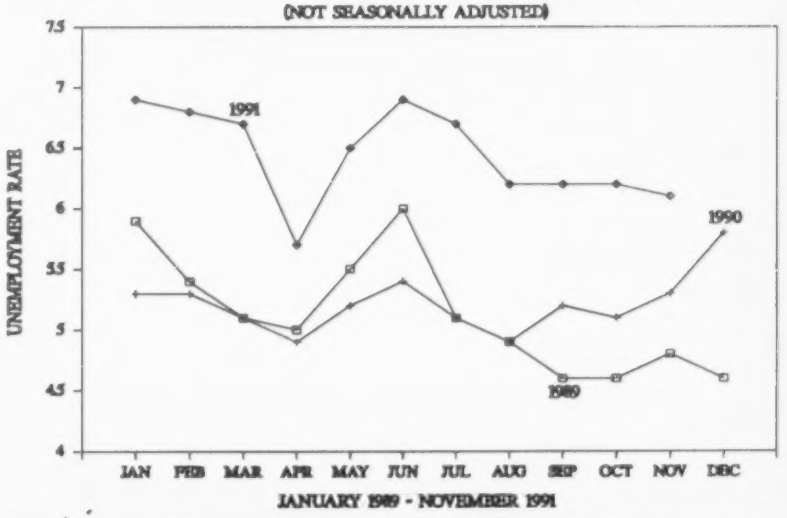
*Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Nov. 1990	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1991	Nov. 1990	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1991	Nov. 1990	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1991
All Manufacturing	375.97	396.01	400.39	38.8	39.8	40.2	9.69	9.95	9.96
Durable Goods	385.32	402.19	403.30	38.0	39.2	39.5	10.14	10.26	10.21
Lumber & Wood Products	259.62	275.71	280.37	39.1	39.5	39.6	6.64	6.98	7.08
Furniture & Fixtures	310.86	321.41	323.10	36.4	36.4	35.9	8.54	8.83	9.00
Stone, Clay, & Glass	541.08	498.52	482.76	43.6	41.2	40.5	12.41	12.10	11.92
Primary Metal Industries	500.99	508.67	497.70	42.1	41.9	41.2	11.90	12.14	12.08
Fabricated Metal Products	420.69	452.77	447.20	39.8	41.5	41.6	10.57	10.91	10.75
Ind. Machinery, Electronic, & Other Electric Equipment	358.33	384.51	392.83	37.6	38.8	39.6	9.53	9.91	9.92
Instruments & Related Products	367.24	376.53	397.93	40.4	40.4	43.3	9.09	9.32	9.19
Nondurable Goods	366.83	387.69	395.35	39.7	40.3	40.8	9.24	9.62	9.69
Food & Kindred Products	365.31	390.86	394.28	40.5	40.8	41.2	9.02	9.58	9.57
Textile Mill Products	324.24	325.62	337.18	41.2	41.8	42.2	7.87	7.79	7.99
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	229.48	245.81	250.14	36.6	37.3	37.9	6.27	6.59	6.60
Paper & Allied Products	547.46	520.08	543.29	44.8	44.0	44.9	12.22	11.82	12.10
Chemical & Allied Products	507.03	534.80	550.71	41.8	40.7	41.5	12.13	13.14	13.27
Rubber & Miscellaneous Plastics	450.02	475.57	483.79	41.4	41.9	42.7	10.87	11.35	11.33
Leather & Leather Products	263.84	289.54	296.65	38.8	41.6	41.9	6.80	6.96	7.08

TENNESSEE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



**Beginning in January 1991, two additional employment series were introduced: (1) State Educational Services, (2) Local Educational Services. In accordance with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics procedures, all data have been revised for 1989 and 1990 based on the 1990 Benchmark and are available upon request.

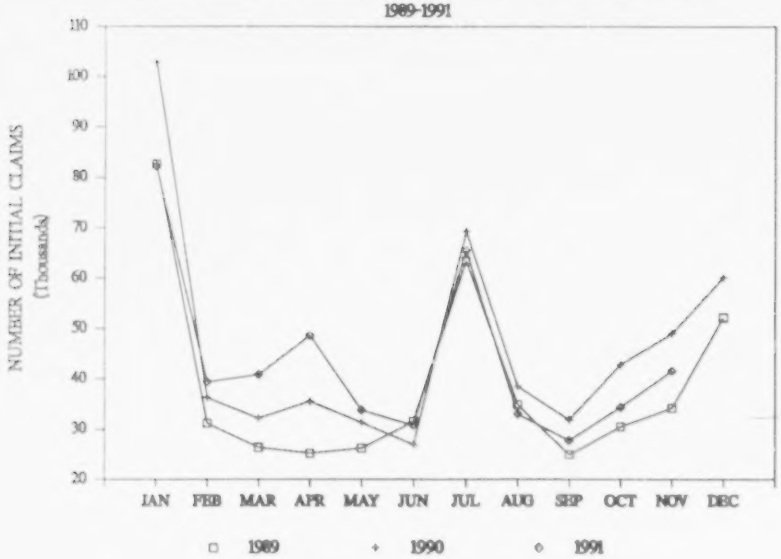
The revisions also reflect additional data on student workers in state education which were previously unavailable and not included in total state government. The incorporation of student worker employment in the state government series reflects a more complete employment count and not actual growth in the state government series.

Numbers may not add due to rounding. All data are based on the 1990 benchmark.

STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

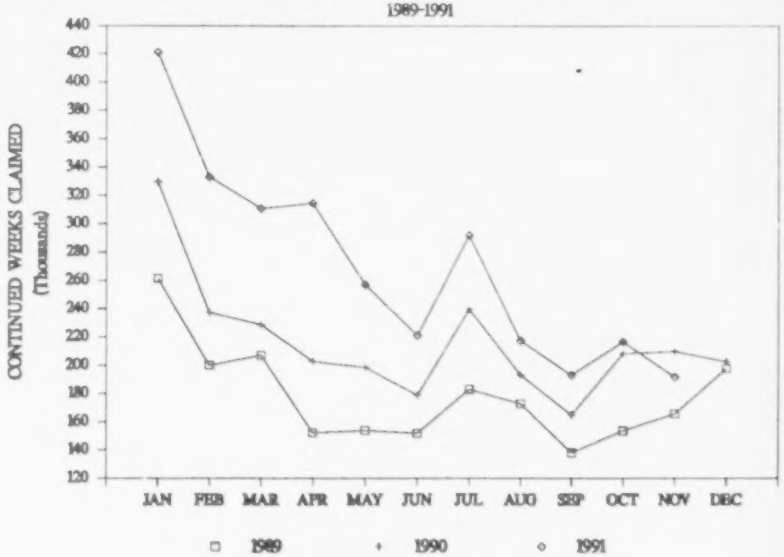
MONTHLY INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS

1989-1991



MONTHLY UI WEEKS CLAIMED

1989-1991



STATE BENEFIT PROGRAM

CLAIMS	Nov. 1990	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1991
Initial Claims	49,019	34,340	41,580
Continued Weeks Claimed	210,069	216,649	191,886
Nonmonetary Determinations	3,909	4,641	3,891
Appeals Decisions	1,222	1,795	1,554
Lower Authority	1,007	1,507	1,332
Higher Authority	215	288	222
BENEFITS			
Amount Paid	$21,052,402	$24,095,190	$20,076,893
Benefit Weeks Paid	183,396	190,921	N/A
Average Weekly Benefit Amount	$117	$124	N/A
First Payments	17,222	12,706	N/A
Final Payments	3,966	5,782	N/A
Average Weeks Duration	9	13	N/A
Trust Fund Balance	$681,081,711	$609,189,297	$606,838,575

FEDERAL BENEFIT PROGRAMS

FORMER FEDERAL EMPLOYEES:	Nov. 1990	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1991
Benefits Paid	$666,239	$893,391	$768,113
Benefit Weeks Claimed	3,785	4,737	N/A
Initial Claims	613	557	741
Continued Weeks Claimed	3,924	4,823	4,071
Appeals Decisions	21	25	15
FORMER MILITARY PERSONNEL:			
Benefits Paid	$263,736	$429,065	$414,038
Benefit Weeks Claimed	1,661	2,319	N/A
Initial Claims	300	407	341
Continued Weeks Claimed	1,865	2,670	2,514
Appeals Decisions	5	9	12

CHATTANOOGA MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment decreased by 800 jobs between October and November. The largest decrease of 800 jobs occurred in federal government. Both industrial machinery and textile mill products decreased by 200 jobs due to layoffs. Services increased by 200 jobs and local government increased by 200 jobs.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	Nov. 1990	Revised Oct. 1991	Preliminary Nov. 1991	Net Change Nov. 1990 to Nov. 1991	Net Change Oct. 1991 to Nov. 1991
TOTAL	203.2	204.0	203.2	0.0	-0.8
Goods Producing	54.0	52.6	52.2	-1.8	-0.4
Manufacturing	46.1	44.8	44.3	-1.8	-0.5
Durable Goods	17.7	17.0	16.7	-1.0	-0.3
Lumber & Wood Products, including Furniture	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Primary Metal Industries	3.6	3.4	3.4	-0.2	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	3.9	3.6	3.6	-0.3	0.0
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	3.0	2.9	2.7	-0.3	-0.2
All Other Durable Goods	5.1	5.0	4.9	-0.2	-0.1
Nondurable Goods	28.4	27.8	27.6	-0.8	-0.2
Food & Kindred Products	6.4	6.3	6.3	-0.1	0.0
Textile Mill Products	12.2	12.1	11.9	-0.3	-0.2
Knitting Mills	2.9	2.4	2.4	-0.5	0.0
Apparel & Other Fabricated Products	1.8	1.5	1.5	-0.3	0.0
Paper & Allied Products	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Printing & Publishing	2.1	2.1	2.2	0.1	0.1
Chemicals & Allied Products	3.4	3.3	3.3	-0.1	0.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	0.9	0.9	0.8	-0.1	-0.1
Mining	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
Construction	7.3	7.2	7.3	0.0	0.1
Service Producing	149.2	151.4	151.0	1.8	-0.4
Trans., Communication, & Public Utilities	9.3	9.2	9.2	-0.1	0.0
Trade	48.8	48.7	48.8	0.0	0.1
Wholesale Trade	11.9	11.6	11.6	-0.3	0.0
Wholesale Durable Goods	7.2	7.1	7.1	-0.1	0.0
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	4.7	4.5	4.5	-0.2	0.0
Retail Trade	36.9	37.1	37.2	0.3	0.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	13.2	13.4	13.3	0.1	-0.1
Services	43.0	43.7	43.9	0.9	0.2
Government	34.9	36.4	35.8	0.9	-0.6
Federal	8.1	9.0	8.2	0.1	-0.8
State & Local	26.8	27.4	27.6	0.8	0.2
State	7.1	7.4	7.4	0.3	0.0
Local	19.7	20.0	20.2	0.5	0.2

Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Numbers may not add due to rounding. Data are based on the 1990 benchmark.

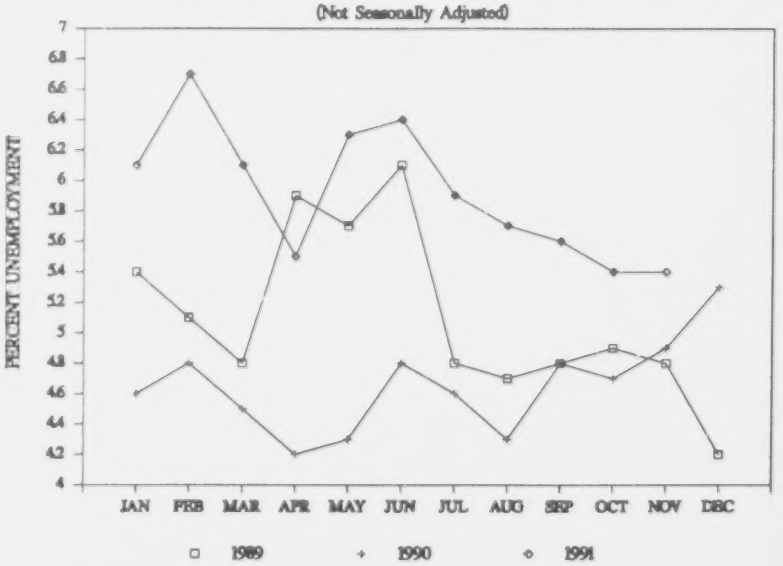
*The Chattanooga Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Hamilton, Marion, and Sequatchie counties in Tennessee and Catoosa, Dade, and Walker counties in Georgia.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS — CHATTANOOGA MSA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Nov. 1990	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1991	Nov. 1990	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1991	Nov. 1990	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1991
All Manufacturing	365.09	416.25	416.42	41.3	41.5	41.6	8.84	10.03	10.01
Durable Goods	344.16	392.28	398.47	38.8	42.0	41.9	8.87	9.34	9.51
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	293.41	344.84	326.70	41.5	41.2	39.6	7.07	8.37	8.25
Primary Metal Industries	365.18	416.79	397.47	38.0	42.1	40.6	9.61	9.90	9.79
Fabricated Metal Products	315.38	445.71	440.35	36.8	41.5	41.7	8.57	10.74	10.56
Machinery, Except Electrical	487.63	421.22	481.25	42.7	39.7	43.2	11.42	10.61	11.14
Nondurable Goods	379.71	432.60	429.32	43.1	41.2	41.4	8.81	10.50	10.37
Textile Mill Products	333.70	445.63	431.19	41.3	41.3	41.5	8.08	10.79	10.39
Knitting Mills	283.18	306.91	299.04	43.7	45.2	44.7	6.48	6.79	6.69
Paper and Allied Products	553.14	524.18	552.17	50.7	45.7	49.7	10.91	11.47	11.11
Chemicals and Allied Products	509.99	567.20	601.68	41.7	43.1	43.6	12.23	13.16	13.80

CHATTANOOGA MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



JOHNSON CITY, KINGSPORT, AND BRISTOL MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment increased by 600 jobs between October and November. A seasonal increase of 1,000 jobs occurred in retail trade. Paper and allied products, and printing and publishing decreased by 200 jobs. Over the year, services increased by 1,500 jobs or 4.2 percent.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	November 1990	Revised October 1991	Preliminary November 1991	Net Change Nov. 1990 to Nov. 1991	Net Change Oct. 1991 to Nov. 1991
TOTAL	173.8	175.1	175.7	1.9	0.6
Goods Producing	59.2	60.0	59.7	0.5	-0.3
Manufacturing	52.4	53.0	52.8	0.4	-0.2
Durable Goods	21.3	21.2	21.2	-0.1	0.0
Lumber & Wood Products, including Furniture	2.1	2.2	2.3	0.2	0.1
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	2.3	2.2	2.1	-0.2	-0.1
Primary Metal Industry and Fabricated Metal Products	4.5	4.5	4.5	0.0	0.0
Machinery and Electronic & Electric Equipment	6.7	7.1	7.1	0.4	0.0
All Other Durable Goods	5.7	5.2	5.2	-0.5	0.0
Nondurable Goods	31.1	31.8	31.6	0.5	-0.2
Food & Kindred Products	2.2	2.4	2.3	0.1	-0.1
Textile Mill Products	2.4	2.6	2.6	0.2	0.0
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	3.8	3.5	3.6	-0.2	0.1
Paper & Allied Products and Printing & Publishing	6.1	6.2	6.0	-0.1	-0.2
All Other Nondurable Goods	16.6	17.1	17.1	0.5	0.0
Mining & Construction	6.8	7.0	6.9	0.1	-0.1
Service Producing	114.6	115.1	116.0	1.4	0.9
Trans., Communication, & Public Util.	6.3	6.5	6.6	0.3	0.1
Trade	41.0	39.7	40.7	-0.3	1.0
Wholesale Trade	7.9	7.6	7.6	-0.3	0.0
Wholesale Durable Goods	3.8	3.6	3.6	-0.2	0.0
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	4.1	4.0	4.0	-0.1	0.0
Retail Trade	33.1	32.1	33.1	0.0	1.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	5.2	5.2	5.2	0.0	0.0
Services	35.9	37.5	37.4	1.5	-0.1
Government	26.2	26.2	26.1	-0.1	-0.1
Federal	3.3	3.7	3.5	0.2	-0.2
State & Local	22.9	22.5	22.6	-0.3	0.1
State	6.0	6.1	6.1	0.1	0.0
Local	16.9	16.4	16.5	-0.4	0.1

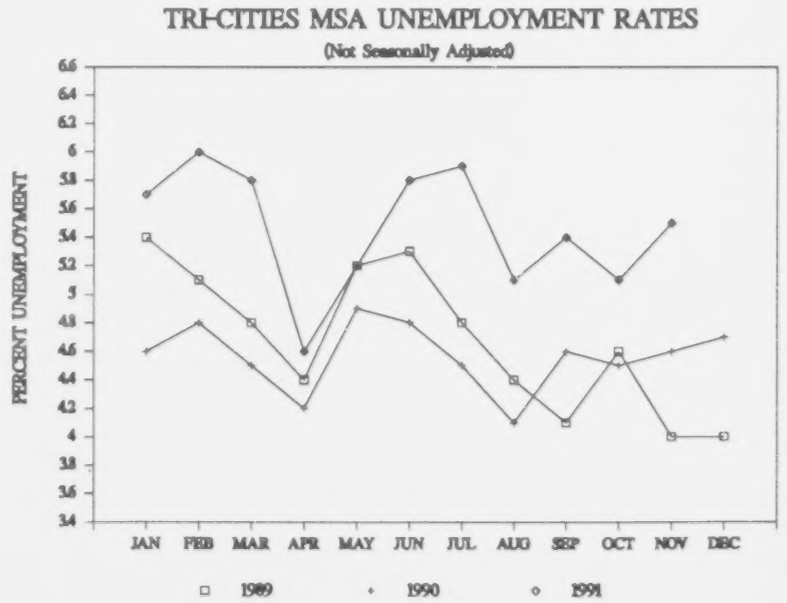
Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Numbers may not add due to rounding. Data are based on the 1990 benchmark.

* The Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Carter, Hawkins, Sullivan, Unicoi, and Washington counties in Tennessee and Scott County, Washington County, and Bristol City in Virginia.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS JOHNSON CITY-KINGSPORT-BRISTOL MSA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Nov. 1990	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1991	Nov. 1990	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1991	Nov. 1990	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1991
All Manufacturing	403.81	441.69	431.72	40.3	40.3	39.9	10.02	10.96	10.82
Durable Goods	393.87	414.69	401.72	40.9	40.3	39.5	9.63	10.29	10.17
Primary & Fabricated Metal Prod.	455.82	454.49	456.89	42.8	42.2	42.9	10.65	10.77	10.65
Mach. & Elec. and Electronic Equip.	339.19	346.56	340.69	38.5	34.9	34.8	8.81	9.93	9.79
Nondurable Goods	412.17	461.43	453.13	39.9	40.3	40.1	10.33	11.45	11.30
Food & Kindred Products	359.51	380.55	412.00	40.9	40.1	42.3	8.79	9.49	9.74
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	227.29	238.17	226.40	40.3	40.3	38.7	5.64	5.91	5.85



KNOXVILLE MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment increased by 900 jobs between October and November. A seasonal increase of 700 jobs occurred in retail trade. State government increased by 200 jobs. Services decreased by 300 jobs due to seasonal factors. Over the year, services increased by 3,200 jobs or 5.6 percent.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	November 1990	Revised October 1991	Preliminary November 1991	Net Change Nov. 1990 to Nov. 1991	Net Change Oct. 1991 to Nov. 1991
TOTAL	265.0	265.6	266.5	1.5	0.9
Goods Producing	64.2	62.0	62.5	-1.7	0.5
Manufacturing	49.6	48.8	49.2	-0.4	0.4
Durable Goods	29.9	29.6	29.8	-0.1	0.2
Lumber & Wood Products	2.1	2.0	2.0	-0.1	0.0
Furniture & Fixtures	2.4	2.4	2.5	0.1	0.1
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	1.4	1.5	1.5	0.1	0.0
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	2.6	2.4	2.5	-0.1	0.1
All Other Durable Goods	21.4	21.3	21.3	-0.1	0.0
Nondurable Goods	19.7	19.2	19.4	-0.3	0.2
Food & Kindred Products	3.5	3.4	3.4	-0.1	0.0
Textile Mill Products	1.7	1.8	1.8	0.1	0.0
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	8.2	7.9	8.0	-0.2	0.1
Paper, and Printing & Publishing	4.1	4.0	4.1	0.0	0.1
All Other Nondurable Goods	2.2	2.1	2.1	-0.1	0.0
Mining	1.4	1.3	1.3	-0.1	0.0
Construction	13.2	11.9	12.0	-1.2	0.1
Service Producing	200.8	203.6	204.0	3.2	0.4
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	11.6	11.5	11.4	-0.2	-0.1
Trade	70.2	69.5	70.2	0.0	0.7
Wholesale Trade	15.4	15.0	15.0	-0.4	0.0
Wholesale Durable Goods	9.3	9.0	9.0	-0.3	0.0
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	6.1	6.0	6.0	-0.1	0.0
Retail Trade	54.8	54.5	55.2	0.4	0.7
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	10.4	10.3	10.3	-0.1	0.0
Services	57.2	60.7	60.4	3.2	-0.3
Government	51.4	51.6	51.7	0.3	0.1
Federal	7.1	6.9	6.9	-0.2	0.0
State & Local	44.3	44.7	44.8	0.5	0.1
State	21.9	22.0	22.2	0.3	0.2
Local	22.4	22.7	22.6	0.2	-0.1

Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Numbers may not add due to rounding. Data are based on the 1990 benchmark.

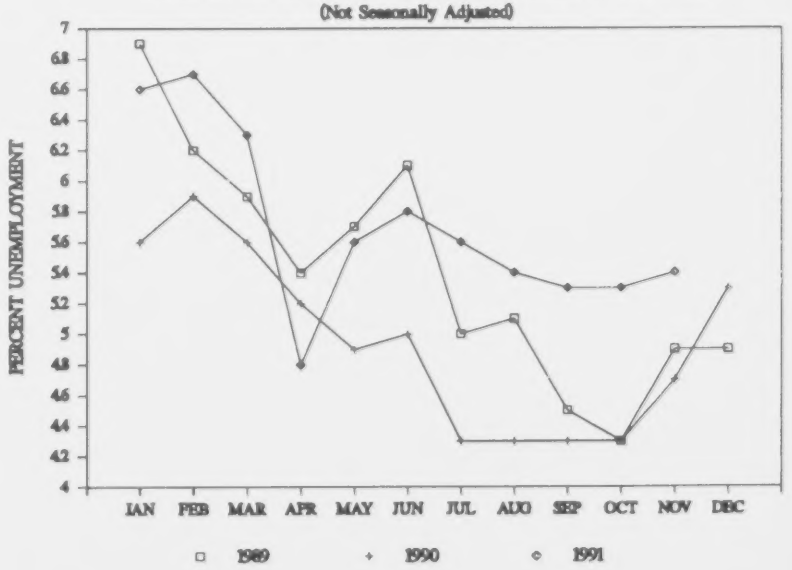
* The Knoxville Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Anderson, Blount, Grainger, Jefferson, Knox, Sevier, and Union counties.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS — KNOXVILLE MSA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Nov. 1990	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1991	Nov. 1990	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1991	Nov. 1990	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1991
All Manufacturing	366.32	404.91	407.47	38.0	40.9	41.2	9.64	9.90	9.89
Durable Goods	400.05	439.72	438.04	38.1	42.2	42.2	10.50	10.42	10.38
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	345.65	375.06	391.19	41.1	42.0	42.2	8.41	8.93	9.27
Machinery, Except Electrical	369.90	424.16	414.21	37.9	44.0	44.3	9.76	9.64	9.35
Nondurable Goods	318.65	357.50	364.17	37.8	39.2	39.8	8.43	9.12	9.15
Food and Kindred Products	327.58	342.96	347.60	39.9	35.8	36.9	8.21	9.58	9.42
Textile Mill Products	335.27	398.61	398.03	34.6	43.9	43.5	9.69	9.08	9.15
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	276.43	298.40	304.78	38.5	40.0	40.8	7.18	7.46	7.47

KNOXVILLE MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



MEMPHIS MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment decreased by 500 jobs between October and November. Seasonal decreases were reported in services (-1,000); mining and construction (-300); and paper and allied products (-500). Industrial machinery increased by 400 jobs due to a recall. Local government increased by 400 due to increases in education. Retail trade increased by 200 due to seasonal factors and the opening of a new grocery store.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	November 1990	Revised October 1991	Preliminary November 1991	Net Change Nov. 1990 to Nov. 1991	Net Change Oct. 1991 to Nov. 1991
TOTAL	480.6	484.1	483.6	3.0	-0.5
Goods Producing	81.5	81.9	81.7	0.2	-0.2
Manufacturing	61.3	61.9	62.0	0.7	0.1
Durable Goods	27.2	27.2	27.6	0.4	0.4
Lumber & Wood Products	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0
Sawmills & Planing Mills	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Furniture & Fixtures	2.1	1.9	1.9	-0.2	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	5.8	5.8	5.8	0.0	0.0
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	5.4	5.2	5.6	0.2	0.4
Electronic & Electric Equipment	3.8	3.7	3.7	-0.1	0.0
All Other Durable Goods	7.9	8.4	8.4	0.5	0.0
Nondurable Goods	34.1	34.7	34.4	0.3	-0.3
Food & Kindred Products	7.4	7.3	7.3	-0.1	0.0
Apparel & Other Fabricated Products	2.1	2.2	2.3	0.2	0.1
Paper & Allied Products	7.4	8.2	7.7	0.3	-0.5
Printing & Publishing	6.3	6.2	6.3	0.0	0.1
Chemicals & Allied Products	8.0	8.0	8.0	0.0	0.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	2.9	2.8	2.8	-0.1	0.0
Mining & Construction	20.2	20.0	19.7	-0.5	-0.3
Service Producing	399.1	402.2	401.9	2.8	-0.3
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	48.0	48.4	48.3	0.3	-0.1
Trade	127.4	127.6	127.9	0.5	0.3
Wholesale Trade	39.0	39.8	39.9	0.9	0.1
Wholesale Durable Goods	24.1	24.4	24.4	0.3	0.0
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	14.9	15.4	15.5	0.6	0.1
Retail Trade	88.4	87.8	88.0	-0.4	0.2
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	25.2	25.1	25.2	0.0	0.1
Services	121.6	123.1	122.1	0.5	-1.0
Government	76.9	78.0	78.4	1.5	0.4
Federal	19.4	19.7	19.7	0.3	0.0
State & Local	57.5	58.3	58.7	1.2	0.4
State	14.0	13.9	13.9	-0.1	0.0
Local	43.5	44.4	44.8	1.3	0.4

Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Numbers may not add due to rounding. Data are based on the 1990 benchmark.

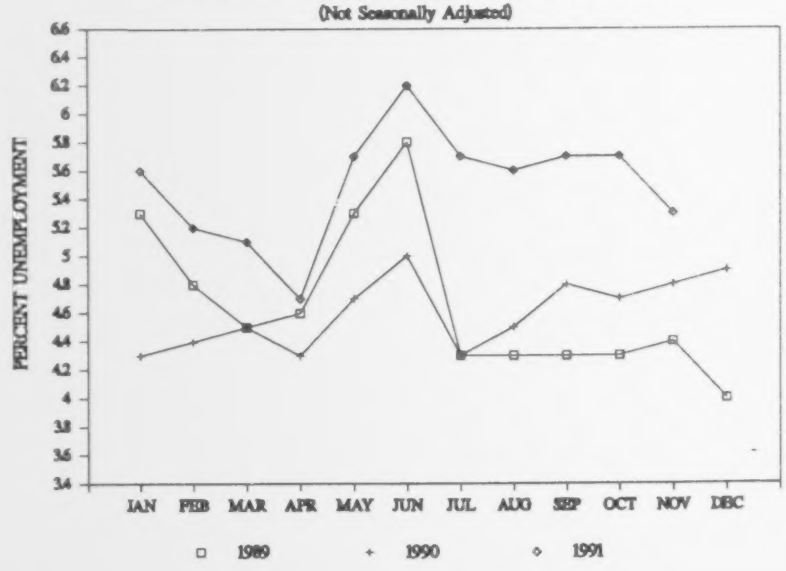
* The Memphis Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Shelby and Tipton counties in Tennessee, Crittendon County in Arkansas, and De Soto County in Mississippi.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS — MEMPHIS MSA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Nov. 1990	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1991	Nov. 1990	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1991	Nov. 1990	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1991
All Manufacturing	396.09	417.33	428.90	40.5	40.4	41.6	9.78	10.33	10.31
Durable Goods	328.71	354.52	370.17	37.1	37.2	38.6	8.86	9.53	9.59
Lumber and Wood Products	243.60	282.62	294.06	40.0	40.9	41.3	6.09	6.91	7.12
Furniture and Fixtures	266.03	297.05	306.96	37.0	31.5	32.9	7.19	9.43	9.33
Nondurable Goods	455.45	470.22	480.01	43.5	43.1	44.2	10.47	10.91	10.86
Food and Kindred Products	405.55	400.37	393.18	47.6	43.9	47.2	8.52	9.12	8.33
Paper and Allied Products	523.53	476.69	526.92	44.9	43.1	46.1	11.66	11.06	11.43
Chemicals and Allied Prod.	551.69	627.97	630.72	42.8	44.6	44.7	12.89	14.08	14.11

MEMPHIS MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



NASHVILLE MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment increased by 200 jobs between October and November. Retail trade increased by 700 jobs due to seasonal factors and three new stores. State government experienced an increase of 200 jobs. Seasonal declines were experienced in services (-200) and in construction and mining (-300).

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)

Industry	November 1990	Revised October 1991	Preliminary November 1991	Net Change Nov. 1990 to Nov. 1991	Net Change Oct. 1991 to Nov. 1991
TOTAL	507.3	510.8	511.0	3.7	0.2
Goods Producing	113.7	113.0	112.6	-1.1	-0.4
Manufacturing	89.2	88.6	88.5	-0.7	-0.1
Durable Goods	49.0	48.5	48.5	-0.5	0.0
Lumber & Wood Products	2.4	2.3	2.3	-0.1	0.0
Furniture & Fixtures	3.8	3.5	3.6	-0.2	0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	8.4	8.6	8.6	0.2	0.0
Machinery and Electronic & Electric Equipment	15.0	15.0	14.9	-0.1	-0.1
Transportation Equipment	11.2	11.0	11.1	-0.1	0.1
All Other Durable Goods	8.2	8.1	8.0	-0.2	-0.1
Nondurable Goods	40.2	40.1	40.0	-0.2	-0.1
Food & Kindred Products	6.9	7.0	6.9	0.0	-0.1
Textile Mill Products	1.9	2.0	2.0	0.1	0.0
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	2.9	3.0	3.1	0.2	0.1
Printing & Publishing	14.4	14.2	14.3	-0.1	0.1
Petroleum, Coal, & Rubber Products	6.4	6.5	6.4	0.0	-0.1
Leather & Leather Products	1.8	1.7	1.7	-0.1	0.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	5.9	5.7	5.6	-0.3	-0.1
Mining & Construction	24.5	24.4	24.1	-0.4	-0.3
Service Producing	393.6	397.8	398.4	4.8	0.6
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	26.9	27.0	26.9	0.0	-0.1
Trade	125.3	126.8	127.5	2.2	0.7
Wholesale Trade	35.0	35.0	35.0	0.0	0.0
Wholesale Durable Goods	20.1	19.8	19.8	-0.3	0.0
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	14.9	15.2	15.2	0.3	0.0
Retail Trade	90.3	91.8	92.5	2.2	0.7
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	30.5	30.5	30.5	0.0	0.0
Services	140.9	143.3	143.1	2.2	-0.2
Government	70.0	70.2	70.4	0.4	0.2
Federal	9.8	10.0	9.9	0.1	-0.1
State & Local	60.2	60.2	60.5	0.3	0.3
State	24.5	23.8	24.0	-0.5	0.2
Local	35.7	36.4	36.5	0.8	0.1

Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Numbers may not add due to rounding. Data are based on the 1990 benchmark.

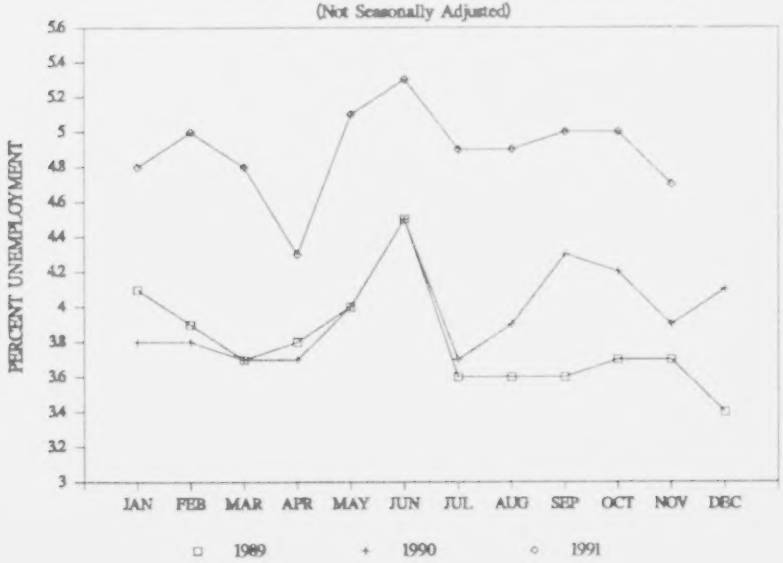
* The Nashville Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Cheatham, Davidson, Dickson, Robertson, Rutherford, Sumner, Williamson, and Wilson counties.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS — NASHVILLE MSA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Nov. 1990	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1991	Nov. 1990	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1991	Nov. 1990	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1991
All Manufacturing	455.33	468.02	461.62	40.8	41.9	41.7	11.16	11.17	11.07
Durable Goods	483.94	494.56	483.97	39.7	41.7	41.4	12.19	11.86	11.69
Nondurable Goods	414.62	428.82	430.44	42.7	42.0	42.2	9.71	10.21	10.20
Food and Kindred Products	442.55	450.21	442.85	42.8	43.0	42.5	10.34	10.47	10.42
Printing and Publishing	346.93	408.50	418.62	40.2	42.2	42.2	8.63	9.68	9.92

NASHVILLE MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



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FOR TENNESSEANS

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Group	All urban consumers			Wage earners & clerical workers			All urban consumers			Wage earners & clerical workers		
	UNITED STATES	Unadjusted percent change to Nov. 1991 from		UNITED STATES	Unadjusted percent change to Nov. 1991 from		MIAMI-FORT LAUDERDALE	Unadjusted percent change to Nov. 1991 from		MIAMI-FORT LAUDERDALE	Unadjusted percent change to Nov. 1991 from	
		Nov. 1990	Oct. 1991		Nov. 1990	Oct. 1991		Nov. 1990	Sept. 1991		Nov. 1990	Sept. 1991
All items (1982-84=100)...	137.8	3.0	0.3	135.8	2.7	0.3	133.5	1.8	1.1	131.4	1.6	0.9
All items (1967=100).....	412.7	-	-	474.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All items (Nov. 1977=100)		-	-		-	-	215.1	-	-	213.6	-	-
Food and beverages.....	136.9	2.4	0.3	136.5	2.2	0.2	138.1	1.5	- 0.1	137.3	0.7	- 0.5
Food.....	136.2	1.6	0.3	135.9	1.6	0.3	138.8	0.6	- 0.3	137.7	0	- 0.6
Food at home.....	135.0	0.9	0.4	134.6	0.9	0.4	130.8	- 2.9	- 1.8	130.8	- 2.8	- 1.6
Food away from home....	139.3	2.9	0.1	139.2	3.0	0.2	149.5	4.3	1.2	150.8	4.4	1.1
Alcoholic beverages.....	144.0	10.0	- 0.3	143.6	10.0	- 0.4	130.2	6.8	1.5	130.1	10.4	1.4
Housing.....	134.7	3.3	0	132.4	3.3	0.1	125.4	2.5	1.4	125.0	2.5	1.3
Shelter.....	147.9	3.9	0.1	144.3	3.8	0.2	128.7	3.5	1.4	129.0	3.7	1.7
Renters' costs 1/ 2/...	155.4	4.3	- 0.4	137.4	3.9	- 0.2	132.3	5.1	1.7	126.0	5.3	2.0
Rent, residential.....	145.0	3.1	0.3	144.6	3.1	0.3	125.2	5.6	2.6	125.2	5.6	2.6
Apparel and upkeep.....	132.9	4.2	0.2	131.4	3.9	0.2	142.2	3.9	1.1	141.8	4.0	1.4
Transportation.....	125.0	- 1.5	0.8	124.5	- 1.7	0.9	126.3	- 1.5	1.5	123.1	- 0.8	1.3
Medical care.....	181.8	8.0	0.6	181.2	7.8	0.6	166.7	5.3	2.3	165.4	5.1	2..
Entertainment.....	140.4	4.5	- 2.1	138.7	4.1	- 0.1	126.3	3.4	- 0.1	127.4	3.4	- 0.4
Other goods & services...	176.9	8.1	0.4	176.8	8.2	0.5	162.3	2.6	0.1	159.8	2.6	0.1
Purchasing power of the dollar: 1982-84=$1.00	$.726	- 2.9	- 0.3	$.736	- 2.6	- 0.4	$.749	- 1.7	- 1.1	$.761	- 1.6	- 0.9

Group size	All urban consumers				Wage earners and clerical workers			
	All items	Percent change to Nov. 1991 from -- Nov. 1990	Oct. 1991	Dec. 1977=100	All items	Percent change to Nov. 1991 from -- Nov. 1990	Oct. 1991	Dec. 1977=100
SOUTH (1982-84=100).....	134.4	2.7	0.2	217.9	133.2	2.4	0.2	215.8
Less than 50,000 pop.....	132.0	1.8	- 0.1	214.3	132.5	1.6	0	214.4
50,000-450,000 pop.....	133.5	3.0	0.3	216.0	133.7	2.8	0.3	216.4
450,000-1,200,000 pop....	135.8	2.8	0.5	221.7	133.0	2.5	0.6	215.5
1,200,000 or more pop....	135.0	2.7	0	217.9	133.4	2.3	- 0.1	216.1

NOTE: Effective in 1987, the frequency of publication for the Atlanta indexes was changed from bimonthly to semiannual. Because they are based on smaller samples, local area indexes are subject to substantially more sampling and other measurement error than national indexes. BLS strongly urges users to consider the use of national indexes in escalator agreements.

1/ United States base year is December 1982 for CPI-U; December 1984 for CPI-W.
2/ Miami base year is November 1982 for CPI-U; November 1984 for CPI-W.

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